

are probably indicative of smaller turbulent structure superimposed upon the larger-scale fluctuations.

During the period immediately prior to and after the speeded up portion of the chart, peak gusts as high as 62 m. p. h. were recorded, whereas during the speed run the maximum recorded speed was 52 m. p. h. This may be attributed to mere coincidence in timing, but it is more likely due to the high rate of paper feed, since from 11:17 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. (not reproduced) peak gusts of 60 m. p. h. or greater were recorded 47 times.

Interpretation of variation of wind speed and direction characteristics for very short intervals of time would be almost pure conjecture, since instrumental lag and sensitivities could produce such variations (cf. Middleton [1]). However, a general feature of figure 3 is the almost invari-

able shift in wind direction associated with sharp changes in wind speed. This would suggest an instrumental increase of speed as the pitot-tube head is swinging into the wind and a decrease of speed as it is swinging away from the wind during its short-period vibrations. This may be due to inertia of the instrument which would cause the pitot head not to follow slight changes in wind direction immediately or to overshoot when a rapid change in direction takes place.

REFERENCE

W. E. Knowles Middleton, *Meteorological Instruments*, University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Canada, 1941, p. 141.

CORRECTION

A correction intended for vol. 81, No. 3, p. 82 was inadvertently assigned to vol. 80, No. 3, p. 82 in the March 1953 issue and in the 1953 Index. We repeat the correction here in its proper form:

MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW, vol. 81, No. 3, March 1953, p. 82: In column 2, in text beneath table 1, total March 1953 precipitation at Boston should be 11.00 in. instead of 11.69 in. as given.